The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5930 號十三百九千五第 日十初月十年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1876. 六拜禮 號五十二月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

November 24, AMOY, British steamer, 614, Drewes, Canton 23rd November, General.—STEINSEN & Co.

November 24, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, E. Thebaud, Amoy 22nd Nov., and Swatow 23rd, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

November 24, EMMA, German bark, 340, H. S. Grau, Macao 23rd November, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

November 24, MADAME DEMOREST, British bark, 432, C. H. Bissot, Swatow 23rd November, Ballast.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 24TH.

Salvadora, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Mindora, American ship, for Manila.
Yorkshire, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Zamboanga, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
C. Ranger, British ship, for San Francisco.

Departures.

November 24, KRONPRINS GUSTAV, Swedish 3-m. sch., for Whampoa.
November 24, CHINA, Brit. str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
November 24, OBED BATTER, American bark, for Manila.
November 24, ZAMBOANGA, Spanish str., for Amoy.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Amoy, &c:—
Captain Vincent and 220 Chinese.
Per *Emma*, from Macao:—
11 Chinese for Amoy.
Per *Madame Demorest*, from Swatow:—
1 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Zamboanga*, str., for Amoy:—
70 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Salvadora*, str., for Manila:—
1 Cabin and 81 Chinese.
Per *Yorkshire*, str., for Yokohama:—
3 Cabin.

Reports.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Amoy on 22nd November, and Swatow on the 23rd, and had fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Madame Demorest* reports left Swatow on 23rd November, and had fine weather throughout the passage.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

November— ARRIVALS.
11, Mindin, French bark, from Amsterdam.
12, Hermann, German bark, from Swatow.
12, Aldebaran, British bark, from Bangkok.
12, Roderick Huy, Brit. bk., from Bangkok.
12, C. Hock Chang, Siam. sch., from Patani.
12, Pentan, British steamer, from Samarang.
13, Penang, British steamer, from Samarang.
13, Pontianak, British str., from Pontianak.
13, G. G. Loudon, Dutch str., from Acheen.
13, Malwa, British str., from Bombay.
13, Yorkshire, British str., from London.
13, Japan, British steamer, from Penang.
13, Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.

November— DEPARTURES.
13, Malwa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
13, Himalaya, British steamer, for Calcutta.
13, N. A. Encius, Dutch str., for Batavia.
13, Somerset, British str., for Australia.

AMOY SHIPPING.

November— ARRIVALS.
10, Leyte, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong.
11, Clementine, British bark, from Chefoo.
11, Peter, German sch., from Newchwang.
12, Douglas, British steamer, from Swatow.
13, Swatow, British steamer, from Shanghai.
13, Yesso, British steamer, from Foochow.
13, Chi Ang Chin. gun-boat, from Foochow.
14, Forget-me-not, Brit. sch., from Tamsui.
14, Tientsin, British steamer, from Swatow.
16, Leonor, British steamer, from Swatow.
16, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
17, Foochow, British steamer, from Shanghai.
17, Douglas, British steamer, from Foochow.
17, C. Hock Kian, British str., from Swatow.
17, Hornet, British steamer, from Hongkong.
18, Salvadora, Spanish str., from Hongkong.
18, Rhoda, British bark, from Newchwang.

November— DEPARTURES.
11, Leyte, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Tientsin, British steamer, for Swatow.
12, Milo, American bark, for Shanghai.
12, A. Reimers, German sch., for Taiwanfoo.
13, Douglas, British steamer, for Foochow.
13, Yesso, British steamer, for Swatow.
13, Howsang, Chinese str., for Singapore.
14, Nautilus, American cor., for Hongkong.
14, Chi Ang, Chinese gunboat, for Foochow.
15, Swatow, British steamer, for Swatow.
15, Tientsin, British steamer, for Shanghai.
15, C. Moyer, German bark, for New York.
15, J. Kramer, Ger. bark, for Tientsin.
16, Glengyle, British str., for New York.
16, Leonor, British steamer, for Foochow.
19, Hailoong, British steamer, for Tamsui.
17, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
18, Leonore, British brig, for Java.
18, Foochow, British steamer, for Swatow.
18, Forget-me-not, British sch., for Formosa.
18, Hornet, British steamer, for Foochow.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per Last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Thingvalla (s.)	Formosa	Sept. 28
Gloria (s.)	Manila	Sept. 30
Ambassador (s.)	China Ports	Sept. 30
Lorne (s.)	Hongkong	Sept. 30
Western Chief	Nagasaki	Sept. 30
Menelaus (s.)	China Ports	Oct. 2
Eleanor	Formosa	Oct. 4
Consolation (s.)	Foochow	Oct. 7
Queen of India	Formosa	Oct. 7
Channel Queen	Hongkong	Oct. 8
Lord of the Isles (s.)	Shanghai	Oct. 8
Duna (s.)	Foochow	Oct. 8
Nankin (s.)	Foochow	Oct. 9

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Aurora	Richmond	June 9
Vagadis	Cardiff	June 21
Spica	Newport	June 21
Burton Stather	Newcastle	July 21
Fire Queen	London	July 22
Mount Washington	Hamburg	July 25
Cutwater	Cardiff	July 26
Hopewell	London	July 28
E. P. Bourorie	Cardiff	Aug. 8
Unanima	Antwerp	Aug. 9
Bertha	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Frederik	Cardiff	Sept. 2
McNear	Cardiff	Sept. 8
Tyburnia	London	Sept. 14
Sarah Nicholson	London	Sept. 16
Western Bell	Cardiff	Sept. 16
Palestine	London	Sept. 17
A. T. Stalknecht	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Ajax (s.)	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Belle of Oregon	Cardiff	Oct. 3
Galatea (s.)	Hamburg	Oct. 8
Glamorganshire	London	Oct. 8
Deucalion (s.)	Liverpool	Oct. 11

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients.
827 Hongkong, 18th November, 1876.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE Three-Storey DWELLING HOUSE, No. 115, SPRING GARDENS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Rent moderate.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
1m 1732 Hongkong, 1st November, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 11th November, 1876.

TO LET.

ROOMS for OFFICES, with or without a GODOWN.
Apply to
R. LILLEY, Stanley Street.
1722 Hongkong, 31st October, 1876.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, now in the occupation of A. E. MEYER, Esq., comprising Spacious DWELLING APARTMENTS, with GRANITE GODOWNS, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.
The TWO adjoining HOUSES and PREMISES are also available.
Also,
The LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
1655 Hongkong, 17th October, 1876.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Gough Street.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 8th November, 1876

TO LET.

THE TWO UPPER STORIES of No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD, next to the French Bank.
Apply to
LOOK HING,
Japan Ware Store.
1755 Hongkong, 4th November, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),

THE PREMISES, No. 3, PEAK, late in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | A. Malver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 8th July, 1875.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.
WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.
tf 1837 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MCALLE.
AUCTIONEERS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES,
STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. P. JACOBSON in our FIRM CEASED on the 1st July a.c.
Our Business will in future be conducted by Mr. C. O. KOPP and Captain M. ROST.
C. GERARD & Co.
1m 1699 Amoy, 24th October, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM in BOMBAY, LONDON, and CALCUTTA.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay,
October 23rd, 1876. [14d 1857

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, PRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

BOARD AND LODGING, BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.
3m 1733 Hongkong, 1st November, 1876.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS,
Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY
Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my absence, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. will ASSUME CHARGE of this AGENCY from this date.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1440 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1385 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1876 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
187, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 2nd December, 1876, at the Race Course, at 7.30 A.M.—
A thorough-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSE, ran Second in the Calcutta Races.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 717. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.
1875 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALE OF STEAMER.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on
MONDAY,
the 18th December, 1876, at Noon, on Board,—
The British Screw Steamer
"CALABAR,"
as she now lies in this harbour, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL, and APPURTENANCES.
The Vessel was built in Govan, on the Clyde, in 1864, by RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., and engined by the same firm.
Gross Tonnage.....1,122 Tons.
Net Tonnage.....763 Tons.
With Compound Engines of 250 Horse-power (nominal):
Length between perpendiculars.....230 feet 5 inches.
Breadth.....31 feet 4 inches.
Depth of Hold.....19 feet 2 inches.
The Vessel had New Decks and Boilers in 1874, and in November of that year was classed 100 A1 in Lloyds, and 20 years in the Liverpool Book.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon fall of the hammer; the remainder upon completion of transfer. The Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk immediately after being knocked down.
For Further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.
or, to the AUCTIONEERS.
1813 Hongkong, 14th November, 1876.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

VALUABLE LANDED ESTATE,
SITUATE IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

TO be SOLD, by AUCTION, on a Day to be hereafter fixed in the early part of 1877, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendor for any other reason, of which withdrawal notice will be given,
FOURTEEN HOUSES
in D'AGUILAR STREET, built on Section A of Inland Lot 137 and portion of Inland Lot 51; and
EIGHT HOUSES
in WELLINGTON STREET, built on portion of Inland Lots 185 and 186.
Subject to Conditions of prior Mortgages aggregating $34,000 bearing interest at 9 per Cent. per Annum, and which can probably be arranged for transfer to Purchaser if required.
For Further Particulars, apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent for the Mortgagee.
1441 1847 Hongkong, 20th November, 1876.

ROSE AND COMPANY have received,
Ex FRENCH and ENGLISH MAILS and LATE ARRIVALS:—
PARIS and ENGLISH MILLINERY.
The GAINSBOROUGH HAT in CHIP and STRAW.
SILKS IN ALL COLOURS.
BLACK and COLOURED SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.
BROCADED MOHAIR BRILLIANTES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS for the PRESENT and COMING SEASONS.
PRINTED DELAINS.
CHENILLE DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS.
SILK and WOOL TUNIC TRIMMINGS and MULETEER FRINGE to MATCH.
The RINK MANTLE and SCARF.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PELISSES.
INFANTS' WHITE MUSLIN and SATIN HOODS and HATS.
EMBROIDERED LONG CLOAKS, ROBES, and BABIES' CUTFITS.
FRENCH WOVE CORSETS and the PATENT CORK DRESS IMPROVER.
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, ANTIMACASSARS.
LACE, MUSLIN, and LENO CURTAINS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.
GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS, SCARVES, and HOSIERY.
LAWN TENNIS, &c., &c.
QUEEN'S ROAD.
1533 Hongkong, 26th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.

AN INVOICE OF INDIAN DELICACIES, from Calcutta,
GUARANTEED of BEST QUALITY,
comprising:—
Assorted CHUTNIES, JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, CURRY POWDER and PASTE, SYRUPS, MARMALADE, SAUCES, &c., &c. Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
1621 Hongkong, 10th October, 1876.

NOTICE.

ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
Estimates given for Fixing Pumps, Water Closets, Water and Gas Services to Dwellings, &c., &c.
Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, and Brackets, in great variety, made to order, or re-bronzed.
Repairs and Jobbing punctually attended to under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, OPPOSITE H.M. 1332] NAVAL YARD. [Aug. 21.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1875.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

TOYS! TOYS!!

OUR SEASON'S TOYS HAVE ARRIVED, THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN THE EAST.

WINTER SEASON.

OUR STOCK IN EVERY DEPARTMENT IS WELL ASSORTED.

In the DRESS DEPARTMENT will be found EVERY NEW MATERIAL suitable for Winter Wear, at from 25 Cents to $1.50 per Yard.

MADE-UP COSTUMES in a VARIETY of MATERIALS.
The LATEST LONDON and PARIS STYLES.

DRESSING GOWNS.

MORNING WRAPPERS.

SILKS! SILKS!!

This DEPARTMENT is deserving SPECIAL NOTE. Although Prices have advanced about 60 per Cent. in the Home Markets, we continue to Sell at old Prices.

RICH BLACK and COLOURED SILKS.

A WONDERFULLY GOOD BLACK SILK, at 85 Cents per Yard.

RICH BLACK and COLOURED SATINS.

JAPANESE SILKS,
The YEDO and MIKADO MAKES, at from 40 Cents per Yard.

BLACK and COLOURED SILK VELVETS (Old Prices).

BLACK and COLOURED VELVETEENS.

WOOL SHAWLS,
MANTLES, and
JACKETS.

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS,
The LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.

UNTRIMMED FELT and STRAW HATS and BONNETS.

RIBBONS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
LACES.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

BABY LINEN,
FLANNELS,
LONG CLOTHS.
CALICOS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

TOYS! TOYS!!

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

F. HUTCHINGS,
COMPRADORE, STEVEDORE, &c.,
Having returned to Amoy, begs to announce that he will supply
CHRISTMAS MEATS,
and all other Produce to be obtained at the aforesaid port of Amoy,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
and trusts that Hongkong Residents will favour him with their Patronage as heretofore.
He will have a Grand Selection of Meats for the Christmas Vacation; also Fat Turkeys and Geese.
1760 Amoy, 2nd November, 1876.

KOSS AND COMPANY have much pleasure in announcing that they are now showing in their department of
READY-MADE CLOTHING—
DRESS SUITS.
PROMENADE SUITS.
OVERCOATS.
MORNING GOWNS, &c.,
of the most elegant style and shape, and WARRANTED of the BEST MATERIALS.
They also beg to draw attention to a selection of
TROWSERINGS AND COATINGS
in the most fashionable shades and textures
Also
LINEN COLLARS and SHIRTS,
SCARVES, BRACES,
COLOURED AND WHITE JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
FELT HATS, &c., &c.
ORDERS for CLOTHING to measure will be executed with the GREATEST PROMPTITUDE.
1m 1774 Hongkong, 8th November, 1876.

FOR SALE.

126 REAMS, 40lb., 27 by 24 in., and 119 REAMS, 24½lb., 22½ by 31½ in.,
BEST PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to HESSE & Co.
1m 1965 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1876.

FOR SALE.

AN ASSORTED INVOICE of EXTRA FINE MADEIRA WINES.
Apply to HEARD & Co.
tf 1828 Hongkong, 17th November, 1876.

FOR SALE.

H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE:—
CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DOREE, in Cases of 2 dozen pints and 1 dozen quarts.
Apply to L. L. BUSH,
Praya Central.
1458 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.

SCHIEDAM GIN, in Stone Jars. AVH GIN, in White Glass Bottles. Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. Champagne Beer and Lager Beer. Hostetter's, Pomeranian, Cocktail, and Boonekamp Bitters. Sour Kraut, in Jars. Powdered Chocolate, in Bottles. Cocoa and Dried Plums. SMALL KEGS PRIME HAMBURG SALT PORK, BEEF, and COD FISH.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, marked on the covers "TENDER FOR EMPTY PORTER HOGSHEADS," will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned until NOON on MONDAY, 27th instant, for the PURCHASE during the Twelve Months ending 30th November, 1877, of SOUND EMPTY PORTER HOGSHEADS not required by this Department.
The same to be removed upon each occasion of an accumulation to 50.
Any further Particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissary of Supplies, Commissariat Buildings.
Forms of Tenders can be had at this Office.
C. R. SHERVINTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Commissary-General.
Commissariat Office, Hongkong,
21st November, 1876. [5d 1858

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECT SUBMARINE LINE to INDIA, EUROPE, and AMERICA, is now WORKING WELL.
Addresses can be registered.
J. ENSTON SQUIER,
Acting General Manager.
7d 1869 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

WANTED, a PONY and TRAP. State terms, &c., to X. Y., care of *Daily Press* Office.
7d 1880 Hongkong, 24th November, 1876.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, who understands Bookkeeping, EXTRA WORK, such as POSTING, MAKING UP ACCOUNTS, &c., in the mornings, say from 7 to 9 o'clock. References given if required.
Address L. R., care of the *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1759 Hongkong, 6th November, 1876.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of 15 years' experience in China and Hongkong, a SITUATION as ACCOUNTANT, CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, or MANAGER in a Mercantile House. Satisfactory references given. Address W. J., *Daily Press* Office.
1591 Hongkong, 5th October, 1876.

STREET CRIES.

WANTED, the POLICE, or Someone in Authority to enforce Section III. of Ordinance 10 of 1872, which runs as follows:—"Every Person shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars who shall use or utter Cries for the purpose of buying or selling any Article whatever, or who shall make any Noise whatever, with the object of disposing of or attracting attention to his Goods, Wares, or Trade, within any District or Place not permitted by some Regulation of the Governor in Council."
1542 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

VICTORIA REGATTA, 1876.

FIRST DAY,
22ND DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance $5. Distance One Mile. Prize, "Stokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.
SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, and by Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize $20; Second, $5.
THIRD RACE.—2.30 P.M.—The "Chairman's Cup," for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance $10.
FOURTH RACE.—3 P.M.—For Men-of-war Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. Prizes: First Boat, $20; Second, $5. No time allowed for Oars.
FIFTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—Senior Sculls. Entrance $5. Distance One Mile. Open to all comers.
SIXTH RACE.—4 P.M.—For House Boats and or Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5.
SEVENTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—"Hong Race." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance $10. To be pulled by Members of the same Hong. Visitors belonging to same Hong elsewhere to be allowed to pull.

SECOND DAY,
23RD DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—For Merchant Ships' Boats manned by Europeans or Americans. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $20; Second, $5.
SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—The "Ladies Purse." For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance One Mile. Entrance $5.
THIRD RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by Non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by Members of the Police Force. Distance one Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $20; Second, $5. Winner of Second Race on first day excluded.
FOURTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Members' Cup." Presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance $10. Winner of the "Chairman's Cup" excluded.
FIFTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For Men-of-war Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize $20; Second, $5. No time allowed for Oars.
SIXTH RACE.—4 P.M.—International Race. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance $10. Prizes a set of Pewters.
SEVENTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—Junior Fours. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance $5. Open to all comers never having pulled in a winning crew in China and Japan up to closing of Entries.
Two Prizes will be given to the Committee of the Yacht Club to be sailed for, one on each Regatta day; and there will also be on the first day a Sailing Race for Men-of-war's Boats, and on the second day a Sailing Race for all Open Boats, Chinese sampans excluded. The entrance for both the latter Races will be $2, and for each Race there will be two Prizes: First Prize, $25; Second, $10. Time for tonnage allowed for Yachts. Entrance for Yachts $5.
Entries for all races to close at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 16th December; post entries up to time of starting allowed in the case of the Sailing Races for Men-of-war's Boats and for all Open Boats.
H. E. WODEHOUSE, Hon. Sec.,
Victoria Recreation Club.
1812 Hongkong, 14th November, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Depôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. FINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
833 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Intimations.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give an
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th Instant, when will be repeated an Original Grand Historical Extravaganza,
entitled
"THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD."
By kind permission of Colonel DICKINS and OFFICERS of the 28th Regiment, their Band will be in attendance.
Doors Open at 4.30; Performance to Commence punctually at 5 P.M.
Tickets may be secured at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after THURSDAY, November 23rd, and at the Doors on the Afternoon of Performance.
Price of Admission—ONE DOLLAR.
MORNING COSTUME.
CHAS. C. COHEN,
Honorary Secretary.
1834 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1876.

By kind

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877,
(With which has been incorporated the CHINA DIRECTORY).

THE Publisher requests that those who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so *without delay*. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 13th, 1876.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1876.

IT is satisfactory to note the growth among the people of Great Britain of an increasing interest in India and the Colonies. Even at the present moment there are vast numbers who have very hazy notions of the locality, productions, and leading features of many of the Colonies, and great ignorance prevails with regard to Her Majesty's Indian Empire. Everything that tends to dissipate this ignorance and to arouse interest in the distant portions of the Empire, therefore, should receive encouragement from the Government. The future power and greatness of the British Empire largely depends upon its ability to cohere together. The benefits derived from union are by no means one-sided; they are mutual, and while this is the case there will be little disposition shown by the Colonies to sunder the connection. But it is extremely important that the people in the mother country should become better acquainted with the character and capacities of the various Colonies, in order that the community of interest between them should be preserved as much as possible. Dr. FORBES WATSON, Director of the India Museum, in a pamphlet which has just come to hand, advocates the establishment of a Colonial Museum in London, side by side with the existing Indian Collection, which has lately been removed to South Kensington. He proposes the erection on the Fife House site on the Thames Embankment of a new building for the purpose. The suitability of the site cannot well be impugned, as it is equally accessible from all parts of the metropolis, and would be specially convenient for those who are most likely to frequent it. The question of expense must, of course, be taken into consideration, but that ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of so eminently desirable an undertaking, one, too, of an imperial character and scope. The proposed site belongs to Government; let the Government give it and bear half the cost of maintenance for the museums, and India and the Colonies will no doubt be glad to do the rest. It appears that the Colonies already pay something like £4,000 per annum for offices in London, and the capital sum representing this expenditure would, as Dr. FORBES WATSON points out, fall not far short of £100,000, a sum which would provide not only for the building of the offices, but would go a long way towards paying for the erection of the museum as well.

In brief, the project of the learned Director of the India Museum is the erection of two independent museums on the same site, one for the Colonies, and one for India, the Colonial Museum to consist of sections representing separately the principal colonies, provision being made at the same time for the India Library, and for the establishment of a special Colonial Library and Reading-room; the buildings likewise to contain the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society and of the Royal Colonial Institute. It is further proposed to concentrate the business of the Colonies in the same building by placing in it the offices of the Crown agents and of the agents-general for the Colonies. For the realisation of this scheme certain elements already exist. The India Museum, as is well known, is formed, but has no permanent abiding place. There is also an excellent collection of the products of Queensland, which was on exhibition for some time at South Kensington, but has since been forwarded to the Centennial at Philadelphia. These would form the nucleus and collections would soon arrive from the various Colonies to fill the buildings. Each Colonial section would be under the general supervision of the representative of the Colony, and the collections and library, being frequently referred to on actual business, would necessarily, it is calculated, be kept up to the level of the latest information, and thus be constantly rendered more and more suitable for practical purposes. In Dr. FORBES WATSON's own words, the combined India and Colonial Museums, established according to the above plan, would in every way become a living institution worthily representing the past history and the present resources of the British empire throughout the world. Such an institution would not only afford exhaustive materials for study and research, but would likewise be most valuable for reference by the Indian and Colonial authorities, by men of business or of letters, and by officials or emigrants intending to proceed to India or the Colonies. That the Government will give the scheme its support is sincerely to be hoped; it cannot be doubted that the Colonies will heartily respond to the appeal made to them to assist in its establishment.

In the very able paper which he has published on the subject, Dr. FORBES WATSON gives much valuable and interesting information. He classifies the Colonies under three heads, trading stations or *entrepôts*, represented by Hongkong, Singapore, and Aden; plantation colonies, such as the West Indies, Ceylon, and Mauritius; and those colonies which are settled by English people in bulk, among which Canada, Australia, and the Cape Colonies are the chief. With regard to the first class, he remarks that they partake of the character of a commercial agency. Their trade is out of all proportion to their extent and population because they only serve as *depôts* for the trade with surrounding independent countries, which are the real consumers of the English goods exported to the Colony. The plantation colonies export only their own produce and import only for their own consumption. The last class is valuable on account of the additional territory which it supplies for the growth of the English nation. The difference in the Colonies is well shown in the following sentences:—"We go to Hongkong for the sake of business, to Mauritius or Jamaica for the sake of sugar and rum; the one Colony is only valuable to us as long as it yields a certain commercial profit, the others as long as they supply certain special products which we cannot obtain elsewhere; but we go to Australia or Canada to settle and remain there. The former only take our manufactures; the latter, in addition to manufactures, take our men." But another contrast, and one of a striking character, is drawn by the writer when he goes into figures. He estimates that the Colonies contain above twelve millions of inhabitants, of which above six and a quarter millions are English or European. He goes on to show that the average trade per white inhabitant in the trading dependencies is about £10,000 per annum, while the direct trade with England alone distributed among the white population comes to about £2,000 per head. In this calculation the women and children—who are non-producers—are included, so the proportion is even greater than it at first appears. In the plantation colonies the total trade amounts to something like £300 per head of the white residents, and the English trade to about £165. The lowest figures apply to Canada and the other North American Colonies, the total trade being £13, and that with England direct about £8 per head of the population. These figures are instructive, though on reflection not surprising. As the writer observes, there is no occupation in which a smaller number of individuals can turn over such a large capital as in wholesale commerce. The comparison will serve, however, to demonstrate the value of Hongkong and Singapore to the people at home among whom the pamphlet will circulate, and may create greater interest in those distant dependencies of the British Crown. It will be found probably, if the scheme of Dr. FORBES WATSON be carried out, that the trading stations, as he terms them, will be no way behind the other Colonies in contributing to the Colonial Museum.

THE premature deaths of Inspectors YOUNGSON and DODDS, coupled with the fact that about twelve of the constables who joined the Police Force from Scotland will return home at the beginning of next year, has drawn our attention to the vacancies that will then exist among the European portion of the Force. The loss will, no doubt, be serious, as these men must have gained great and valuable experience; but it is difficult to believe that there will be any dearth of candidates in a service that offers such advantageous terms to those inclined to enter it. On joining, constables receive $34 per month, with the chance of rising to superior classes of $37 and $40, sergeantships of $45, and inspectorships of $60, $80, and $100 a month; to say nothing of a gratuity after five years' service, and a pension at the end of ten years. The great difficulty that has resulted from the enlistment of men in the East has been the want of sobriety, but it is to be hoped that the speedy punishment and dismissal that has followed conviction for such lapses may deter others from applying who are unable to resist the temptations of drink. It is of the first importance that police constables should possess the ability to keep sober. This is an essential qualification for the post, and the fact cannot be too widely made known.

The inquest on the body of the Chinese who was supposed to have committed suicide in a brothel, was again resumed, and, after evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died through taking opium.

The adjourned inquest on the body of a Chinaman, who fell down into the hold of the British steamship *Cheang Hoek Kiam* on the 13th instant, came on again yesterday, before Mr. F. Stewart and a jury. In answer to Inspector Thomson, Hung Lei Sew, of the Loong Cheong Hong, said he did not hear the deceased make any remark before falling down the hold. After some other evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by falling into the hold, and that the occurrence was the result of his own carelessness in being persistently heedless of cargo being lowered into the hold.

Yesterday afternoon the adjourned inquest on the body of the Chinaman found on the beach at Cape D'Aguilar and supposed to be one drowned through the sampan he was in coming into collision with the steamer *Cheang Hock Kiam* on her departure on the 14th inst. in the Ly-ee-moon Pass, was resumed by the coroner and jury. Captain F. Webb, of the steamship *Cheang Hock Kiam*, said on the 14th inst., whilst proceeding out of port, his vessel came into collision with a sampan steering from Hungham to the Hongkong side, the sampan being on the port tack. The whistle had been blown and the helm shifted to clear her, but the sampan luffed up and some of the upper grating was carried away. A man in the sampan was either jerked out or jumped overboard. Two men on board saw him picked up by the sampan men. The engines had been reversed in consequence. What he had stated was the substance of the official log. He would have cleared the sampan had it not luffed up and stopped his way. The boat was stopped by the collision, and passing aft ran into his starboard gangway and carried away the little foremast. He saw the deceased swimming, but did not consider him in danger, and looked after the safety of the steamer. One of the jurors remarked that at the last sitting he was under the impression that the Chinese craft was a large junk, but he had inspected it since and found it was an ordinary sampan, and could have been easily sculled to save the life of any body in the water. Mahomed Baboo, quartermaster on the *Cheang Hock Kiam*, said when she struck the sampan, he saw the man jump into the water. He was picked up some minutes later by the boat people. After some other evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning. One of the jurymen added that he thought perhaps the owners of the steamer would bestow some recompense upon the sampan people.

The last opportunity of seeing Mr. Brough's extravaganza, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," as performed by the Hongkong Dramatic Amateurs, will be afforded to-day. It is to be a morning performance in order, no doubt, to allow of the children of the Colony witnessing it. There will, probably, be a goodly number of the little people present. The price for admission is reduced to one dollar.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the officers of H.M.S. *Topaze* intend giving a performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Friday next. The piece selected is the Hibernian Comedy, in three acts, entitled "His Last Legs". The Band of the *Topaze* will play during the evening. The proceeds of the performance are to be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the late disaster on board the *Thunderer*.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office was held at the offices of the general agents yesterday morning. There were present Hon. W. Keswick (chairman), Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. W. Lowcock, Messrs. Nelson, Linstead, Manger, Ruttonjee, W. H. Ray, Barnes, Dalrymple, and E. Alford.

The following is the report:—

The General Agents beg to submit to the shareholders the usual Annual Statement of Accounts:—

OFFICE 1874.

Final Balance Sheet showing the Nett Profit for the year to have been $154,006, which sum has been apportioned as follows:—

1st Dividend (paid in October, 1875,—$100 per share)	$50,000
2nd Dividend (paid in March, 1876,—$43.44 per share)	13,002
1st Return on Contributions (paid in October, 1875,—9 per cent.)	60,000
2nd Return on Contributions (paid in March, 1876,—8·89693 per cent.)	26,004
Placed to Reserve Fund	25,000
	$154,006

OFFICE 1875.

Open Statement from which it will be seen that though the receipts of premia were satisfactory, the losses were seriously heavy. The balance at credit is estimated at $88,412.96, of which sum it is proposed to pass $15,000 to Reserve Fund (thus increasing the portion of that Fund belonging to shareholders to $90,000 or $300 per share), to pay a first Dividend of $40 per share and a first Return on Contributions of 3·0735 per cent., absorbing in all $51,000 and leaving $37,412.96 to meet further possible liabilities or for payment of further Dividends on finally closing the accounts of the Office.

OFFICE 1876.

Open Statement showing the very satisfactory sum of $407,536.01 at credit, after allowing for all known and anticipated losses to date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1876.

The CHAIRMAN said—It is unnecessary I should take up your time by any but the most brief remarks, as this statement, which has been in your hands for some time, gives full particulars of the working of the office. The business of last year has resulted less satisfactorily than we have been accustomed to—The premia collected was unusually large, but the total losses were excessively heavy, and we have a less amount to dispose of than usual. But turning from the office of 1875 to that of 1876 I am happy to state the appearances are entirely satisfactory. The collections of premia are in excess of last year, which were almost the largest amount the office has ever collected, and the very satisfactory sum of four lacs of dollars is at credit. Of course the season has to run on a short time yet, but present prospects are very favourable for the office. With these remarks I propose that the accounts and report as published be passed and agreed to.

Mr. LINSTEAD seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. RYRIE proposed that a first dividend of $40 per share and a first return on contributions of 3·0735 per cent. be paid, and that 15,000 be passed to the reserve fund, on account of office of 1875.

Mr. LOWCOCK seconded and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DALRYMPLE moved that the general agents and consulting committee be authorised to close office 1875 without further reference to the shareholders in general meeting.

Mr. MANGER seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—It has been customary to vote annually a sum to Captain Rickett, who was instrumental in the early days of the office, in raising it to the position it now maintains. He was the surveyor, and he is now an old gentleman living in England. I beg to propose that the usual pension of $1,200 per annum to Captain Rickett be continued.

Mr. RYRIE seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BARNES said he had much pleasure in moving that the present consulting committee, consisting of Messrs. Ryrie, Lowcock, Dalrymple, Sassoon, and Manger, be re-elected.

Mr. NELSON seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. LOWCOCK said he had much pleasure in moving that the present auditors, Messrs. J. Robinson and C. M. Kerr, be re-elected.

Mr. RYRIE seconded and the resolution was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—The dividend warrants will be issued on Monday next. If any gentleman has anything to say as to the affairs of the Office we will be glad to hear it; otherwise the business is closed.

Mr. LOWCOCK proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting then terminated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

November 24th.

BEFORE F. STEWART, ESQ.

A STRAGGLER.

Charles Petersen, a seaman belonging to the U.S.S. *Kearsarge*, was charged by P.C. 44 with being a straggler from his ship. He was sent on board.

DRUNKENNESS.

William Handy, a seaman, unemployed, was fined fifty cents for drunkenness and ordered to pay ten cents for chair hire.

John Theodore Andersen, a seaman, was fined fifty cents for drunkenness.

Miles Sweeny, a seaman, unemployed, was fined fifty cents for drunkenness and ordered to pay ten cents chair hire.

A BOARDING HOUSE FIGHT.

Three coloured firemen, unemployed, were charged by Kamios, a boarding house keeper, with fighting in the house. The first and third prisoners were fined one dollar each, and the second was discharged.

HARBOUR NUISANCES.

Hung Ashing, a boatman, charged by P.C. Young with obstructing the fairway of the steamship *Amoy* as she came into port this morning from Canton, was fined five dollars.

INSIGHTS BEFORE GUNFIRE.

P.C. James Hill charged three boatmen with having their cargo boats in shore before gunfire. They were fined fifty cents each.

CHARGE OF OFFERING UNWHOLESOME MEAT FOR SALE.

Pun I Tsan and Chan Yau Tim, butchers, were charged by George Orley, Inspector of Markets, with exposing for sale in the public market a quantity of meat unfit for human food. Lumbung, a butcher, carrying on business at stall No. 25, in Sai Yung Pun Market, was examined. He said on 22nd instant he saw some bad meat hanging in defendants' stall. The first defendant is the master of stall, and the second defendant is his salesman. There were from 70 to 80 catties of beef in the stall of a black colour. Knowing that it was bad he gave the police information, and he saw the meat carried away. He saw the second defendant selling the meat to customers. He charged from 3 to 4 cents a catty for it, while good meat is at 8 or 8½ cents a catty. After this witness, the Inspector of Markets and a police constable, who received the information from the first witness were examined, and the charge was clearly proved against the first defendant.

The first defendant stated that the slaughtered the cow at the proper place. If the animal had been diseased they would not have killed it for him. He had been a butcher for 2 years. He did sell some for 4 cents. The second defendant was his salesman and accountant.

Second defendant stated that the beef was not bad. He did sell broken pieces for 4 cents a catty, but the rest he sold for 2 cents a catty. First defendant was fined $100, or six months' imprisonment, and the second defendant was discharged.

The Rev. Dr. Sewell has been re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In returning thanks he addressed Convocation in a Latin speech recounting the chief ecclesiastical events of the past year.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Harbour Master's Office, yesterday, to investigate certain charges made against Mr. George Grey, the second officer of the British steamship *Estepona*. The court comprised the Hon. C. May (President), H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N. (Harbour Master), F. D. Sassoon, Esq., Justice of the Peace, R. McMurdo, Government Surveyor, and Captain Hutchison, Master Mariner.

The enquiry was made at the instance of the captain of the British steamship *Estepona*. Mr. Wotton appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the captain. The charges were three in number, viz., 1st, that on the 10th October last at Hongkong the defendant, having received permission to go on shore, returned on board intoxicated and wholly unfit for duty; and further that he again went on shore without permission soon after, returning the following day, thus delaying the steamer. 2nd, that on the 2nd November at 3 p.m. he was found intoxicated whilst on duty. 3rd, that on the 3rd November he was found drunk and in a like condition.

The charges having been read over by the President and after some few remarks made by Mr. Wotton, the court asked the defendant what he had to say in extenuation of his conduct.

The defendant admitted the charges, and said that he was very sorry for what had occurred.

Mr. Wotton then addressed the Court and said the defendant had so recently joined the vessel that however anxious the captain might be to deal leniently with him, he could not say anything in his favour. Captain Hubbuck much regretted having to bring these charges against him, but thought it his duty to do so as an example to others. He, however, left the case in the hands of the Court to be dealt with as they deemed expedient. He expressed his approval of the defendant not having aggravated his case by attempting to defend his misconduct by calling witnesses.

The Court was then cleared in order that a decision should be arrived at, and on reassembling the President said that the decision could not be now made public, as it had to get the approval of H. E. the Governor, but that it most probably would be published in the Government *Gazette* of Saturday.

Mr. Wotton asks the court if they had considered the matter of costs in their decision, to which the court signified that they had.

MACAO.

23rd November.

A curious case of robbery and abduction is reported to have occurred at this port. A few days ago the residence of a wealthy Chinaman named Chun was visited by a large band of robbers, who, however, carried off scarcely any booty, but bore away with them no less than thirteen women and girls. Two of the captive fair were the host's daughters-in-law, two of them were his concubines, two girls on a visit to the house, three female servants, and four little girls. The robbers demand a ransom of $25,000. The matter has been reported to the Authorities, but whether any and what steps have taken for the recovery of this batch of beauty has not transpired. It is probable that they are securely confined somewhere on the mainland.

CRICKET AT SWATOW.

SWATOW COMMUNITY V. CHINESE GUNBOATS.

This match was played on the afternoons of the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, and resulted in a victory for Swatow by 102 runs. The "Chinese" eleven consisted of the popular, and well known officers of the *Lengfong* and *Chento*, whose names, however, betray a nationality other than that of Cathay.

Swatow went first to the wickets, and Mr. Bridgeman was speedily bowled without scoring. Mr. Richardson then joined Mr. Woollatt, and the former played as usual a very steady innings while the latter punished the bowling, "backing up," moreover, with a vigour and lustiness very amusing to his own, but somewhat distressing to the other side. The succeeding players did not do much, and the innings closed for 100. The fielders badly did justice to the excellent wicket-keeping of Mr. Hammond, with the exception of Mr. Edwards, who proved himself a most efficient long stop. Messrs. Stevens and Philips bowled better as they went on, and with a little practice would become troublesome. In batting, the Navy were not strong, and they were all disposed of for 63. The second innings was, in most respects, a repetition of the first; but Mr. Bridgeman was conspicuous on the Swatow side, getting 52 runs by fine rattling play and 6 wickets from his unerringly straight underhand bowling.

Cricket seems to increase in popularity at this Port, and though the outer part of the ground is rough very fair wickets are obtainable. Subjoined is the score:—

SWATOW.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Richardson, b Philips	13	st Hammond, b Stevens	11
Woollatt, b Philips	42	b Stevens	32
Bridgeman, b Philips	0	b Philips	52
Hill, b Philips	8	b Philips	0
King, c Hammond, b Philips	7	b Philips	1
Ferguson, c Stevens, b Philips	0	not out	0
D'Arcour, not out	2	c and b Philips	0
Bois, b Stevens	0	b Philips	0
Paul, b Stevens	2	b Stevens	0
Horne, b Philips	0	b Stevens	0
Sage, absent	0	b Stevens	0
b 4, l b 1, w 13	18	b 8, l b 5, w 7, n b 1	18
	100		157

GUNBOATS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Captain Cocker, run out	4	b Ferguson	2
Captain Robertson, b Hill	2	c Richardson, b Ferguson	6
Philips, b Ferguson	1	b Ferguson	17
Hammond, b Bridgeman	15	b Bridgeman	0
Stevens, st Woollatt, b Hill	12	b Bridgeman	4
Fox, st Woollatt, b Ferguson	1	not out	4
Edwards, c Foss, b Bridgeman	3	b Bridgeman	7
Lord, b Bridgeman	1	b Bridgeman	4
Rist, not out	2	b Bridgeman	1
Wolfenden, c Bridgeman, b Ferguson	0	b Bridgeman	5
Shield, run out	0	c Woollatt, b Bridgeman	2
b 11, l b 1, w 5	17	b 8, s a b 2, w 5	10
	63		62

NAGASAKI.

Treachery in the camp is an alarming sound, and "quantum sufficit" to inspire a feeling of uneasiness, not only in the minds of the timid, but also in those of the strong. It is therefore with a modicum of apprehension we hear that a prominent official of the Nagasaki Kencho has been arrested on suspicion of treachery, and of having been in communication with the Kumamoto rebels.

On the 8th inst., an inebriated seaman belonging to one of the men-of-war in harbour fell out of a sampan in which he was crossing to his ship, and as he could not swim, and a very strong current running at the time, his escape from a watery grave was most providential. Fortunately the Suez steamer was passing, and to the exertions of the men on board may be attributed the preservation of his life.—*Rising Sun.*

YEDO.

The price of swords has greatly risen in the capital.

The Government has informed the Army Department that the King of Loochoo is to be saluted in the same manner as the Chiefs of various departments.

Mr. Naganuma, the editor of the *Kaio Shinpo*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 50 yen on the 7th instant for violating the 12th clause of the Press-laws, publishing an article reflecting on the Prime Minister.

The Government is making the strictest search for Maki, of Kagoshima; Matsumoto, of Tottori, and Nakane and Kimura, of Wakamatsu. They are supposed to have been amongst the party that cut down some policemen at Kowa-mi-cho, Tokio, not long ago, so the Government has given orders to the various ken for their arrest.—*Japan Mail.*

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 29th Sept., Mr. Beard, jun., applied to Mr. Registrar Spring Rice for the appointment of a receiver and managers, under liquidation proceedings, instituted by William Holland, of the Royal Gardens, North Woolwich, and of the Surrey Theatre, licensed victualler and theatrical proprietor. The liabilities were estimated at about £14,000, and assets £1,100. Mr. W. H. Pannels, accountant, Guildhall Chambers, was nominated to the office of receiver and manager. His Honour made the appointment, and also granted the usual interim restraining order.

A singular phenomenon is recorded in the German journal *Der Naturforscher* as having happened in an orchard near the village of Brochelheim. A large fire occurred in the village in the beginning of September, and four weeks after it numerous trees in the orchard that had been singed by the fire began to vegetate afresh, putting forth tender green leaves and blossoms, often by the side of fruits which the fire had spared. On examining the wood with a microscope, it was found that the contents of the cells were transformed into a pulpy mass. Sugar was found to be present both in the singed and unsinged trees.

TEMPERED GLASS.

A singular instance of the behaviour of tempered glass comes to us (says *The Times*) from Mrs. Nassau Senior, who writes to say that on the 11th Sept. she furnished 12 gas burners with tempered glass globes purchased in London, and having the veritable label of Mr. de la Rue affixed to each. Two of those globes were fitted on burners in her bedroom, and on the night of the 5th inst., after the gas had been extinguished for exactly an hour, one of the globes burst with a report and fell in pieces on the floor, leaving the bottom ring still on the burner. These pieces, which were, of course found to be perfectly cold, were some two or three inches long and an inch or so wide. Curiously enough, they continued for an hour or more splitting up and subdividing themselves into smaller and still smaller fragments, each split being accompanied by a slight report, until at length there was not a fragment larger than a hazel nut, and the greater part of the glass was in pieces of about the size of a pea, of a crystalline form. In the morning it was found that the rim had fallen from the burner to the floor in atoms. It is interesting to note these facts, as they indicate that the tempering process affects glass in a most peculiar manner. It would appear desirable that an exhaustive physical investigation should be made in respect of this singular material.

CATHOLICS AND CATHOLICITY.

Lord Ripon, in the course of an address which he gave on the 10th ult. at the opening for the session of the Manchester Academia, said one of the charges brought against Roman Catholics was that the spirit of their educational institutions must of necessity be narrow and prejudiced. Well, he did not deny that there might be narrow and prejudiced institutions of this kind, just as there were, he had no doubt—indeed, as he knew—prejudices and narrow institutions established for other purposes and in other directions; but he most distinctly denied that institutions of that kind ought to be marked by that character. As an illustration, let them take one great branch of study, which he rejoiced to see had been and would be again specially brought by lectures under the notice of members of that Academia. He meant the study of English literature. It might be supposed by some persons that because most of our great English writers had not been Catholics the members of strictly Catholic institutions would be inclined to undervalue their merits and to decry their writers; but this ought not to be so. The Catholics would doubtless claim the ablest among the English classics for the exquisite prose and refined verse of Dr. Newman, or he might feel a keen and special interest in the poems of Southwell, the youthful martyr, who died at the early age of thirty-three, just as the Nonconformists felt a peculiar and personal interest in the works of Milton, or as the Anglican would feel a just pride in the sweet song of Mr. Keble, or in the great work of Bishop Butler. That was natural, and would doubtless be the case in that institution, as in institutions of another kind connected with other religious bodies; but one ought, as it seemed to him, to have a just appreciation of every product of human genius, because it showed that genius in every state of its development was the gift of God, and that its triumph was due to Him from whom it came far more than to those to whom it had been entrusted to use on earth. Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Spenser, Scott, and Wordsworth in all that was great and noble in their writings, in all the finishes of their genius and perfections of their art, were but exercising the wondrous power given to them by Him from whom cometh every gift; and not to love and admire their beauties would be to disregard the Giver rather than the gift.

THE GREAT GUNS.

Three of the four 80-ton guns in course of manufacture at Woolwich for the turrets of Her Majesty's ironclad *Inflexible* are in a forward state, and one is so near completion that it only needs the addition of the trunnion coil to be ready for the finishing touches. The steel tubes with which they are lined are all bored out to 15-inch calibre, leaving one inch to be turned out after the coils are all shrunk together and well set. The bore of 15 inches appears to have been finally adopted as that best adapted for these guns, and it is not probable that even the experimental gun, which has just terminated its first series of trials at Shoeburyness, will suffer any further enlargement internally, excepting an increase of the powder chamber, to 18 inches. After all the successive borings which it has endured the tube is still more than two inches thick at the muzzle end, and five inches at the breech, allowing ample scope for augmenting the capacity of the powder chamber. Impressions in gutta percha have taken of the bore of the gun at Shoeburyness, and it is satisfactory to find that the steel tube shows no sign of being dented or otherwise damaged by the case shot. It is probable that the cylinder containing the bullets did not break up within the gun, the gas check at the base adding materially to its strength. The invention of the gas check has been of immense value to the science of artillery, as no gun without it could endure for long the heavy charges which are now employed, the gas which would rush over the projectile being sufficient to score the hardest surface into deep furrows in a very few rounds. The experimental 90-ton gun has done the hardest of its work as a 16-inch, and although the impressions taken show a faint indication of roughness as evidence that the gas check does not ensure absolute freedom from windage, they yet prove that the expanding disc saves the destruction of the bore to an extent which was scarcely hoped for at its introduction, when its best effects were supposed to be a saving of power behind the projectile. The whole interior of the gun has been carefully printed in a series of eight impressions, and they have all been carefully examined without betraying a flaw. The gun will probably remain where it is for a month, by which time the new landing place will be ready, and it will be taken to encounter its iron target.

UNIFORM OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Our "Sailor King," William IV., caused the following ordeats to be issued; whether as a blue-jacket himself, he did not wish to have the sister service in the same colour, we know not, but such was his order:—"Horse Guards, August 2nd, 1830. The King has been pleased to command that the following alteration shall take place in the army:—The whole of the cavalry, with exception of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), to be dressed in red, at the next issue of clothing." The King, who had been accustomed to no capillary ornament on the face, and who, "John Bull" like, hated any foreign importation, thus issued his ideas:—"The moustachios of the cavalry (excepting in the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars) to be abolished, and the hair of the non-commissioned officer and soldier, throughout the regular forces, to be cut close at the side, and at the back of the head, instead of being worn in that bushy and unbecoming fashion adopted by some regiments." With a view to economy, the King proceeded to declare that one dress was sufficient, of course per individual, not for the entire army: "The four regiments of Hussars to be dressed perfectly alike. Their officers to have one dress only, and that of a less costly pattern, which will forthwith be prepared." It must appear strange to a foreign officer, as it does to many of our own, to see one Lancer regiment (the 16th) dressed in red, when all other regiments of Lancers and Hussars are in blue. Our army, though small in numbers, can in appearance vie with, we might add eclipse, any other army in the world, which is mainly to be attributed to the splendid physique of the men and high breeding of the horses. Unquestionably the proverb, "Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most," has been carried out, for the splendid dress of the Hussars has been abolished, and only appears at levees on Yeomanry officers. We have always thought that England ought to have, as other nations have national colours, and that that colour should be red—of course, the Blues and Rifles excepted. Men in red look taller than men in blue; therefore, as far appearance goes, there would be an advantage. Then in time of war there would be no mistake as to whether regiments belonged to our country or were those of the enemy. We hope, then, to see the day when the entire army, regulars and volunteers, will be equipped in red. Even the Artillery should don the national colour, and should that change take place, we should like to see Hussars dressed as Hussars were wont to be dressed. One improvement has lately taken place. The Lancers junior look infinitely better with the broad facings. With respect to the Yeomanry, we think they should be dressed in red with silver instead of gold ornaments, and that in their uniform economy should be attended to. At present none but men of fortune can belong to that service, when in the event of an invasion would be a most useful body.—*Court Journal.*

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

A correspondent writes to *The Times*:—"Mr. Sydney B. J. Skertchly, of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, who is stationed at Brandon, Suffolk, has recently discovered some flint implements in that neighbourhood, in beds formed before the close of the glacial period. One was picked out of the beds in a pit at Culford, Suffolk, and two others were dug out of like beds in a pit at Botany Bay, on the Norfolk side of Brandon. It was not till Mr. Skertchly himself found another implement at Culford and saw the boulder clay above the bed from which he extracted it that the importance of the discovery dawned upon him. Alongside the Culford implement he found a deposit of broken and scraped mammalian bones, and some fresh water shells. These bones were all in a circumscribed area. A jawbone containing teeth had been forwarded to London to be examined. Underneath the bones the clay was found to be burnt. Mr. Skertchly's explanation is that we have here preserved the one solitary instance in the whole world of a camping-ground of palæolithic men, and this camping ground occurred below the boulder clay which belonged to the earliest part of the glacial period. These remains were thus far older than anything previously discovered. Tracing the boulder clay and the beds beneath across the country, he saw that the implements found at Botany Bay were of the same age. The men who lived before the boulder clay appeared to him to be more intimately connected in time with the men of the palæolithic gravels lying upon the boulder clay than were the latter with the men of the neolithic age, who scooped out those ancient flint mines near Brandon called Grimes' Graves."

RESTORATION OF THE CHATEAU DE CHANTILLY.

The restoration of the Château de Chantilly, which has been undertaken by the Duc d'Aumale, is advancing very rapidly, and the Bishop of Beauvais has given permission for the work to be continued on Sundays, "for reasons of extreme urgency." The south-west wing, facing the racecourse, is almost finished, and from its windows will be obtained not only a fine view of the course but of the large stables in which Condé gave his celebrated entertainment to Louis XIV., and which is almost the only part of the château not destroyed at the time of the Revolution. Nearly all the rest went; the study in which Bossuet wrote his funeral oration upon Henriette of England; the seat upon which Fénelon, in disgrace with the Court, meditated upon the vanity of human favours, and the stone odeon which Vauban sat while designing many of the fortifications upon the northern frontiers. When, at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, the heir of the Condés came again into the possession of Chantilly, he received a visit from the Emperor Alexander of Russia, but the few rooms not altogether destroyed were in such a state of decay that it was necessary to hold up umbrellas during the interview to keep out the rain. The main building is not nearly so far advanced as the south-west wing, but the large towers which are to flank the new château, precisely upon the site of the ancient manor, are beginning to raise from their foundations. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of which are the springs that supply the fountains and cascades in the magnificent gardens which were laid out by Le Nôtre under the orders of the hero of Rocroy. The courtyard will be almost triangular in shape, and the copings of the walls be surmounted by campaniles similar to those which decorate the Rohan and Sesdinguière pavilions of the Louvre. The *Journal des Débats* has mentioned that this is not the first time Chantilly has been restored, as, during the reign of Philip of Valois, William Le Bouteiller, seigneur of Chantilly, rebuilt the ancient fortress, which had fallen into ruins. Having been myself at Chantilly during the late war I can vouch for the following facts. The stone of which the Condé stables are built was excavated from under part of the front of land which now forms the racecourse, and, as it was hewn with great regularity, there are long subterranean galleries, in which one can walk upright without any difficulty. The Prussians, well informed have as elsewhere, would not, when they occupied Chantilly, allow their train-waggons or artillery to be placed on the racecourse or the soldiers to march over it until they had ascertained that these galleries were not mined.

THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

On Sunday Oct. 1, the new Act to amend the law on merchant shipping came into force. "Courts of survey" may now be appointed under regulations by the Home Secretary, and the Lord Chancellor is to appoint "wreck commissioners" to investigate "shipping casualties." There are 45 sections in the statute, and a schedule, showing the enactments repealed from this day and those repealed from the 1st January next. With respect to "unseaworthy ships," it is enacted that every person who sends or attempts to send a British ship to sea in such unseaworthy state, or is a party thereto, so that the life of any person is likely to be endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy condition, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable; and for the purpose of giving such proof he may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness. With regard to "crews," the law now is that "in every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner of the ship, that the owner of the ship and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of the ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to insure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the time when the voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition for the voyage during the same, provided that nothing in this section shall subject the owner of a ship to any liability by reason of the ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state, where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending thereof to sea is reasonable and justifiable." A misdemeanour is not punishable by a summary conviction. A shipowner is to use all reasonable means to insure the seaworthiness of his ships, and where a British ship is in any port of the United Kingdom in a defective condition she may be detained. A "court of survey" for a port or district is to consist of a judge and two assessors for appeals, and to be an "open court." The Board of Trade is to be liable for costs and damages if there be no reasonable or probable cause for the detention of a ship, and, where a complaint is made to the Board of Trade or detaining officer, security for costs may be required. As to foreign vessels overloading, the law is that where a foreign ship has taken on board all or any part of her cargo at a port in the United Kingdom, and is while at that port unsafe by reason of overloading or improper loading, the provisions with respect to the detention of ships shall apply to the foreign ship as if she was a British ship under the modifications mentioned. As to passenger and emigrant ships, if certificates to allow a vessel to proceed to sea are refused, the owner may appeal to the court of survey for the port or district where the ship is, and in some cases reference may be made to scientific persons. Any steamship may carry passengers not exceeding twelve, although she has not been surveyed by the Board of Trade as a passenger

TESTING HER INNOCENCE.

The following touching scene recently occurred in a Parisian court of justice. A poor, pale, wan seamstress was arraigned for theft. She appeared at the bar with a boy 11 or 12 months old in her arms, her child. She went to get some work one day, and it was supposed she stole three coins of 10 francs each. The money was missed soon after she left her employer, and a servant was sent to claim it. The servant found her about to quit the room with the three gold pieces in her hand. She said to the servant, "I was going to carry them back to you." Nevertheless she was carried to the Commissioner of Police, and he ordered her to be sent before the Court for trial. She was too poor to engage a lawyer, and when asked by the judge what she had say for herself, she answered, "The day I went to my employer's, I carried my child with me. It was in my arms as it is now. I was not paying attention to it. There were several other gold pieces on the mantelpiece, and unknown to me it stretched out its little hands and seized the three pieces, which I did not observe until I got home. I at once put on my bonnet, and was going back to my employer when I was arrested. This is the solemn truth, as I hope for heaven's mercy." The court could not believe the story. They upbraided the mother for her impudence in endeavouring the palm off such a manifest lie for the truth. They besought her for her own sake, to retract so absurd a tale, for it could be of no effect, but oblige the court to sentence her to a severer punishment than they were disposed to inflict upon one so young, evidently steeped so deeply in poverty. These appeals had no effect, except in strengthening the poor mother's pertinacious adherence to her original story. As this firmness was sustained by the look of innocence which the most adroit criminal cannot counterfeit, the court was at some loss to discover what decision justice demanded. To relieve their embarrassment, one of the judges proposed to renew the scene described by the mother. The gold coins were placed on the clerk's table. The mother was requested to assume the position in which she stood at her employer's house. Then there was a breathing in the court. The baby son discovered the bright coin, eyed them for moment, smiled, and then stretched forth its tiny hands and clutched them in its fingers with a miser's eagerness. The mother was acquitted.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Alexandria writes as follows under date October 6th:—"The financial condition of Egypt seems, to all appearance, likely to occasion the world disquietude for some little time longer. At present affairs are simply in a transition state, and of all the schemes which have been devised for extricating the country from its present difficulties it is impossible to predicate that any one in particular will be adopted. One thing is believed to be certain—viz., that the Khedive has resolved that until the arrival of the English and French delegates, Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert, no financial measures at all will be decided upon. This negative decision, which is in accordance with common sense and honesty, has to some extent, raised the drooping spirits of the bondholders, who feel that, at all events, they will be allowed to have a voice in the matter. Possibly this amount of deference to the feelings of his creditors is the result of the pressure which has been put upon his Highness by the Consuls-General, and more particularly by the representative of France, in an interview with whom, if reports are to be trusted, the possibility of the sovereignty of Egypt being taken out of the hands of her present ruler was was even hinted at. One proposal that has been much discussed is that which was for some time looked upon as accepted—viz., the cancelling of the Consolation Decrees, and the restitution to the holders of Egyptian stocks of the hypothecations and guarantees which they previously held. This, which would have been no more than a measure of absolute justice, was, however, to be clogged with the unwelcome condition that the interest was to be reduced five per cent., and unless supported by a European guarantee, would never be willingly acquiesced in. It is true the course already accepted by the Government throughout has not been such as to show that the consent of the bondholders would be thought necessary for the carrying out of any scheme which the Cabinet at Cairo might decide upon, but there are greater obstacles than this in the way of making such an arrangement. Not the least amongst these would be the humiliation and loss of *prestige* entailed upon the Government in any such revocation as proposed, and that, too, at the moment when the new stock has at last been honoured by a quotation on the Paris Bourse. There is no disguising the fact that the Government, which has been acting the part of the magician in Aladdin, has not been successful in inducing people to exchange their old lamps for new ones, and in Egypt itself but very little of the new stock has been as yet accepted. This is attributable to a general feeling of mistrust, and it is not likely that some modification of the decrees will be made, though a deliberate revocation of the whole scheme is what no one believes in. The holders of Egyptian stock would be fully satisfied with even 5 per cent., provided payment of that moderate rate of interest were secured to them; and under such conditions the stock would, of course, soon be quoted at a high figure. Unfortunately the returns published of the same paid to the National Debt Office during the last three months are much less satisfactory than were anticipated, and although this is not the most favourable time of year for the revenue, it is not certain whether, after all, five per cent. would not in the present depressed state of trade be more than the country is in a position to pay. What, in the event of the interest being reduced, its creditors will have a right to require is some substantial guarantee for the payment, at all events, of whatever rate is decided upon. Whether, bearing in mind the political complications which such a course may lead to, the European Powers will give any such guarantee may well be questioned; but the first step towards rendering such a thing possible is that which the Khedive is now adopting, by placing Europeans, mostly Englishmen of character and ability, at the head of the different departments of State. By this he will, at all events, prevent the falsification of the accounts, and probably ensure the due application of the public money."

Robert Browning calls the British reviewers "chimney-sweeps" in his new poem. When they flue at him he had a brush with them, and they didn't soot him.—*New York Graphic.*

The *Opinion* of Antwerp says, in reference to the seizures of the *Phœnix* and the *City of Brussels*, and the stationing of the Dutch monitor *Guinea* in the Scheldt:—"It ought to be known whether Europe, which has paid for the liberation of the Scheldt, will permit Holland to seize by force vessels of which the owners may have financial contentions with Dutch subjects. This question should be decided, for the attitude of Holland is a threat to the port of Antwerp and constitute a violation of international law."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 24th November.

The rate for Patna keeps steady at $580½, at which sales of to-day are given; whilst of Benares sales reported at $555.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Lombardy*, for London, &c:—From Amoy to London 578 half-chests containing 22,030lbs. Formosa Oolong Tea. From Shanghai to London 855 half-chests and 25 boxes Tea. From Yokohama to London 100 pkgs. Tea. From Shanghai to Boston 759 half-chests Tea. From Foochow to Malta 75 half-chests Tea. From Canton to London 87 bales Raw Silk. From Shanghai to London 229 bales Raw Silk. From Japan to London 253 bales Raw Silk. From Canton to Continent 115 bales Raw Silk. From Shanghai to Continent 1 case Raw Silk. From Japan to Continent 88 bales Raw Silk. From Shanghai to London 78 bales Waste Silk and 5 cases Wild Silk and Pongees. From Shanghai to Continent 29 cases Wild Silk and Pongees. From Canton to London 28 cases Silk Piece Goods. From Shanghai to London 2 cases Silk Piece Goods.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/0¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/1
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/2
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	224
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	224
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	75
Private, 30 days' sight	76½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—22 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$610 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,670 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company—$210 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$565 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$165 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 67 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$3.5 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$47½ per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£104.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 24TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Sugar—130 bags, at $5.52, by Yee Foong to travelling trader.

Potato Flour—100 bags, at $2.57, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—20 cases, at $51.50, by Yue Wo Foong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish—30 packages, at $26.00, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $9.20, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—20 bags, at $11.50, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—200 bags, at $9.60, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

White Sugar—50 bags, at $5.65, by Ying Chong to local trader.

Brown Sugar—50 bags, at $5.60, by Ying Chong to local trader.

Walnuts—30 bags, at $5.30, by Tung Chong Yuo to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER and Co.'s Register.)

November 24th.	
Barometer—8 A.M.	30.235
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.105
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.210
Thermometer—8 A.M.	68½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	68
Thermometer—4 P.M.	67½
Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	63½
Thermometer—Maximum	69
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	63½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

November 24th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong		Amoy		Shanghai		Nagasaki	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.10	30.08	30.13	30.2	30.44	30.40	—	—
Thermometer attached	71.0	66.0	—	—	65.5	67.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	N	N	NN	NE	NNE	NW	—	—
Force	6	5	4	4	3	1	—	—
Dry Thermometer	71.0	65.0	68.0	69.0	53.0	46.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	69.0	60.0	64.0	66.0	52.0	45.0	—	—
Weather	b.	fog	b.	b.	c.b.	m.c.	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundredths.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear (blue sky), C. Cloudy, D. Drizzly, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Lightning, M. Misty, O. Overcast, P. Passing showers, Q. Squally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Dull, threatening, V. Visibility, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (when are registered from 4 to 8), and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale:—
FIRST QUALITY KEVO'S CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE.
ROEDERER'S CHAMPAGNE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, in Pints & Quarts.
RHENISH HOCK, in Pints and Quarts.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, RAUENTHALER.
HAUT SAUTERNE.
NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.
SACCONE'S SHERRIES. FINE OLD PORT.
CLARET, "Chateau Thibeut," 1868, EMILE DUBOIS & Co., Bordeaux.
CLARET, I Ros, GRAVES, Bordeaux.
CLARET, Medoc, A. DE LIEE ET FILS, Bor.
CLARET, Margaux Medoc, LOUIS SMOLLIAC.
CLARET, St. Julien, JOHN WHITHAM & SONS.
CLARET, Good Breakfast, COTES.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Star. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
COURVOISIER & CUSLIER FRERE'S BRANDY.
GINGER BRANDY.
FINE OLD ROYAL GLENDEE SCOTCH WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL IRISH WHISKY.
BOURBON WHISKY.
OLD TOM and AYR GIN.
CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, and MARASCHINO.
BOKER'S, ANGOSTURO, and ORANGE BITTERS.
BASS'S ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS. BASS'S ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by G. PUNT.
AITKIN'S FALKIRK ALE, in Pints & Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by E. and E. BURKE. COMBE & CO.'S Extra London STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
HOMINY. RYE FLOUR.
CRACKED WHEAT. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
BROWN and POLSON'S CORNFLOUR.
OX TONGUES, Corned and in Jelly.
AMERICAN HAMS and BACON.
AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON.
DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.
GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
14 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

FOR SALE.

GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

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A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.
Apply to
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J. F. SCHEFER, 54, Praya Central.
2cu 1644 Hongkong, 16th October, 1876.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Anchises (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
Do. *via* SINGAPORE, &c.	Fleurs Castle (str.)			Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	May Queen	Nisbet		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Elsmabee	Bragg	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Geo. Shelton	Millar	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Chalmette	White	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Salamis	Philip	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Feiga			Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Parana	Laion	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Madame Demorest			Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Beemah	Blacketone	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKOHAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 4th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Kate Waters	Giese	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, N.S.W.	Flodden		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
DUNEDIN	Gloucester	Vincent	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK	Korsor	Grove	Hongkong	Eduard Schellhase & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Pei-ho (str.)	Lecointre		Messageries Maritimes	On 30th inst. at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Travancore (str.)	Barrett		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th prox., at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Ningpo (str.)	R. Chas	Canton	Siemssen & Co.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do.	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Galatea (str.)	Boehme		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
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HERRINGS, Kippered, Smoked, and Fresh.
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FAMILY MESS PORK, in Casks of 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs.
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CUTTINGS, TABLE, and PIE FRUITS and VEGETABLES, Assorted.
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BRANDY, DIFFERENT BRANDS.
Apply to J. ALABOR.
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"WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and radiant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

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For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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COAL MERCHANTS,
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which is placed on every bottle of
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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [A261 1868 Aug. 28

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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on Golden Lyre" printed in seven colours. —504 [A371—3

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Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution. Sold in Bottles only.
KEATING'S ROB-BONS OF WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and
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CELEBRATED GILMEN'S STORES.
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD. VINEGAR.
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POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
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CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
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All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYOR TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark
"MADAME DEMOREST"
will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1825 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 Danish Bark
"FEIGA"
will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1826 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Captain Camus, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
1793 Hongkong, 10th November, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant LECOINTRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 29th November, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 4th December, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 3rd proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1876.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON,
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain BARRETT, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 7th December, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 16th, 1876.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ALPHINGTON, British bark, Cunningham.—Captain.
ATMA, British bark, Teasdel.—Turner & Co.
BEEMAH, British ship, Blacketone.—Melchers & Co.
CALABAR, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Landstein & Co.
CARL LUDWIG, German brig, Petersen.—Melchers & Co.
CHALMETTE, American bark, White.—Meyer & Co.
COLUMBIA, Brit. bark, Sclavo.—Russell & Co.
ELLEN, Brit. bark, Kindred.—Remedios & Co.
ESTEFONA, British steamer, Hubback.—Melchers & Co.
FANO, Dan. bark, Norby, Ed. Schellhase & Co.
FAVOR BALTUGH, German bark, Rate.—Carlowitz & Co.
FEIGA, Danish bark, Christiansen.—Chinese.
GEORGE SHOTTON, British bark, Miller.—Carlowitz & Co.
MARION, American 3-m. sch., Howes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MATHILDE, German bark, Dau.—Ed. Schellhase & Co.
NINGPO, British str., Cass.—Siemssen & Co.
NORDEN, Danish steamer, Jensen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
OCEANIC, British steamer, Parrell.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
ROSETTA McNEIL, American bark, Brown.—Meyer & Co.
STARLIGHT, Siamese brig, Hoff.—Chinese.
VILLA DE RIVADAVIA, Spanish brig, Camus.—Brandao & Co.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class God

Extracts.

LITERARY CLUB LIFE YEARS AGO.

("Bentley's Miscellany" for January, 1838, edited by "Boz.")

DUET.—Air: "Pretty Maid."

CHOUPIER: Who the Dickens is this Box,
Mr. Chair, Mr. Chair?
Who the Dickens is this Box,
Mr. Chair?

CHAIR: Not Fielding is this Box;
Nor the sprite that Smollet was,
But as good a man—that's pox
As the pair, as the pair.

CHORUS OF THE WHOLE COMPANY,
But as good a man is Box
As the pair.

CHOUPIER: Oh, the Dickens is in Box,
Says the Chair—says the Chair,
The Dickens is in Box,
Says the Chair.

CHAIR: The Dickens is in Box
If he s'et in mortal was,
For of this you may be pos,
Tho' you stare, tho' you stare,
Box is Dickens, Dickens-Box,
To a hair.

Chorus Song of Bentley's Miscellany Club.

Admitted to the honour of the sitting, at the January meeting of the aforesaid distinguished literary club, we contributed the aforesaid duet, as our portion of the *fruits* of the entertainment, and were honored by its adoption as the "Chorus Song." We need not say how grateful we felt, nor how gratified we were with the antipost of the papers arranged for the number then about to issue from the press. We pity the reader who has not, ere this, softened his humanities over the pathetic humour and life-like progress of Oliver Twist, the parish boy; nor exercised his lungs, as we have done, over the several drolleries and passions of human life, in all its moods and tenses, which diversify the pages of this literary microcosm. In compassion towards such we will extract a passage or two from a paper entitled

"A TRUE HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATED WEDGEWOOD HIEROGLYPH, COMMONLY CALLED THE WILLOW PATTERN,"

begging the reader, if he wish to heighten the relish of his entertainment, to attend to the advice of the author, and have a specimen of the "Willow Pattern" by his side for reference during the perusal. We shall no longer restrain his (supposed) impatience:—

"On the banks of the beautiful Lake Slofio (see plate) stood the out-town residence of Chow Chow, a wealthy dealer in areca nuts and betel."

I had written thus far, when, conscious of my own inability to do justice to this part of my narrative, I procured the assistance of a friend. I trust the style will betray the author, for his modesty would not allow me to publish his name. He writes thus:—

"This singularly eligible property, which was for a lengthened period the admired abode of Chow Chow, vendor of areca nuts and betel, stands on the margin of that lovely lake the Slofio, which, from waters colorless and pale as the lotus which floats upon them, might be called a galaxy or milky way—a particular desideratum in this land of tea. The residence itself is of an extraordinary character, being two stories high, with a portico of lofty dimensions, the ascent to which is by a flight of steps of the most curious zig-zag construction. A bow window, admirably adapted for fishing, bathing, or suicide, overhangs the lake. The arrangement of the grounds has tasked the ingenuity of man (Sophocles). The principal walk is intersected by an 'in-and-out fence,' for which no reason can at present be given, but an enquiring mind must derive enjoyment from the pursuit of the discovery of its utility. The trees and shrubs are rare and valuable. The pudding-tree of Linnæus overhangs the house (see plate), an invaluable acquisition to a purchaser with a large family of small children, as that delicious compound will be always ready for the table. Nor is this the only advantage to the married man: Immediately in front, and in close proximity to the nursery window, is the betuka, or birch, whose usefulness needs no commendation from the humble individual who pens this feeble announcement. Among some artificial rocks, as good as real, are two rich specimens of the pyrotechnic arbor, or the natural Catherine-wheel and fire-pig (see plate), so celebrated in all books on the art of making fireworks, in the manufacture of which the Chinese so pre-eminently excel. The residence is connected (by a bridge) with the domain. There is also a peculiarity about this property unattainable by any other: 'its' Prussian-blue complexion!—an advantage which may not at first strike the casual observer, but which to the deeply thoughtful presents an opportunity never to be met with, for, by a moderate mixture of gamboge, it might be made a yucu min yucu,' or garden of perpetual verdure. This brief statement must convey but a very vague idea of this elysium; and there is one feature which it would be presumptuous to describe, a feature which has given it a celebrity as undying as that of the Staffordshire potteries—this feature is its 'Willow!' (see plate). The force of language can no further go; 'Cards to view,' &c. Chow Chow, in addition to his other commodities, had a daughter 'passing fayre,' i.e., particularly fat—for Chinamen love by weight and measure. She was a perfect beauty, resembling a feather bed, *without* a string round the middle—a celestial globe, literally a whole domestic circle in herself. Si So, for that was the given name of Miss Chow Chow, had, like other beauties, some very preposterous ideas, and one of them was that she knew better than her excellent papa the man who was likely to suit her for a husband. Under this impression, she might have been nightly seen watching, like another Hero, the progress of a Celestial Leander, in a boat, across the Slofio. As he barque drew near the shore the night wind bore the indistinct bang-wang of a kitar. Delicious instrument! especially as made in China. Three strings tightly strained over a full-blown bladder, attached to a cane, constitutes this romantic appendage to the serenaders of the Celestial Empire.

"Things went on happily thus with the enamoured pair, until the father—'fathers have flinty hearts'—discovered the secret. The course of true love never did run smooth in Europe, and in Asia it has the same disposition to vagaries. These hours of deep delight could not last for ever. One night Chow had the colic, and could not sleep. He rolled over and over in his bed, in the vain hope of finding a resting place. At length, exhausted by pain, he dozed, when the dulcet notes of Ting-a-ting's kitar aroused him. The latties of Si So's chamber wanted oil, and, as the fond girl obeyed the injunction of her lover, it squeaked. Chow Chow described an angle; that is, he sat upright in his bed. Something was thrown from above to somebody below. Smack! smack!! somebody was kissing the something. It was a bundle of green tea sprigs thrown down by Si So to show that she was awake. A slight rustling against the wall assured Chow Chow that above was receiving a reply from below. It was the branch of an ice plant, drawn up by a thread, by which Si So learned that her lover was very cold. The reply was a capsicum, implying that extremes meet; for Si So was very hot with apprehension, for she fancied she heard the shuffling of her father's slippers. It was but the pattering of the rain upon the shingles. Ting-a-ting put up his umbrella. Spatter, spatter! Chow Chow was convinced that all was not right; another twinge of the colic aroused the spirit of enquiry within him. He arose, tied his tail in a knot, that the rustic of its pendulations on his brocaded gown should not be heard, and with cautious, noiseless footsteps, proceeded to the chamber of his daughter. His hand was on the bobbin which raised the latch, when a report, like infant thunder, made him start back in terror. The rain had rendered the planks of Ting-a-ting's boat as slippery as glass, and he had fallen upon the bladder of his kitar. In a moment Chow Chow's disorder changed its character: he became choleric, and rushing into the room he saw—But, like the modest painter of Greece, let me draw a veil over this part of the picture. Time wanes, and the lovers had meanwhile embraced the doctrines of Fum, then so popular in the Celestial Empire, respecting the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, and they determined to be happy in spite of Fate or of the Bridal which her cruel papa was preparing for Miss Si So with a rival of Ting-a-ting's. The happy day (as a bridal day is facetiously called) at length arrived, and all, except the bride, prepared for the pleasing ceremony, who lo! the presumptuous Ting-a-ting made his appearance. The bridegroom elect turned yellow, Chow Chow fluctuated between that color and green, and the rest of the Celestials present looked as if they had taken the benefit of the Act and had been *Whitewashed*. Ere any could find words to express their indignation at this intrusion, Si So had rushed towards her lover, who, kneeling, transfixed her with his tail, and buried a dagger in his own heart. Amazement for a while blinded the spectators, and when they did recover their perceptive faculties the bodies of Si So and Ting-a-ting had disappeared; but perched upon the sill of the window were two doves of gigantic dimensions. Chow Chow fled in consternation, followed by the bridegroom and his father (see plate). Fumism had proved the divinity of its origin, for the faithful pair had been transformed into those emblems of love and gentleness which have so long occupied such conspicuous position in the celebrated 'Wedgewood Hieroglyph,' commonly called the 'Willow Pattern!'"

ROMANCE.

A youngster who had been sitting up at night reading pirate stories called his father to supper the other day, calling out, "What ho, here, base craven, come hither to thy vesperian hash!" And when that father and son came together it sounded as if a belt had slipped off a twenty-foot fly-wheel.

THE ROMAN PONTIFFS.

The whole number of Popes from St. Peter to Pius IX. is 257. Of these, 82 are venerated as saints, 33 having been martyred; 104 have been Romans, and 103 natives of other parts of Italy; 15 Frenchmen, 9 Greeks, 7 Germans, 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans, 3 Spaniards, 2 Dalmatians, 1 Hebrew, 1 Thracian, 1 Dutchman, 1 Portuguese, 1 Candiot, and 1 Englishman. The name most commonly borne has been John; the 23d and last was a Neapolitan, raised to the chair in 1410. Nine Pontiffs have reigned less than one month, 30 less than one year, and 11 more than 20 years. Only 4 have occupied the Pontifical Chair over 23 years. These are St. Peter, who was Supreme Pastor 25 years, 2 months, 7 days; Sylvester I., 23 years, 10 months, 27 days; Adrian I., 23 years, 10 months, 14 days; and Pius IX., who celebrated his 30th year in the Pontifical Chair on June 16th, 1876.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PUBLICATION.

"Cherubino," writing in the London *Figaro*, says:—The would of music has lately been amused by the publication of the whole of the letters to a certain lady of a certain very eminent composer. This peculiar step has been taken by the irate fair one herself, and the book, which consists of 296 closely printed pages, has been "entered at Stationers' Hall," and a copy has been placed in my hands. Such letters are proverbially amusing, and the great majority of these are far beyond the average. The great composer in question addresses the lady as "My dear old fat cat," "My old cat," "My dear, good, much loved Hmes Hmes," "My dear Mmi," "My dear little darling," "My dear little much loved one," and all that sort of thing. I shall not, of course, emulate the queer taste of the lady, and too deeply gratify public curiosity in matters which should certainly have been kept secret. But the following list of "regulations" which the lady drew up for the sake of the health of the great composer may amuse many, and certainly will harm nobody:—"8.30, Get out of bed; 9, breakfast; 10, old man's medicine; 11, old man's new milk with egg in it; 12 to 1, walk; 1 lunch; 2, old man's medicine; 2 to 2.30 old man's walk, if fine; 4, old man's milk; 6, dinner; 7.30, old man's medicine; 9.45, hot air bath; 10, old man's milk and to bed." Not a single name is suppressed; the book is fully indexed, and no attempt has been made to conform to the laws of good taste. Indeed, the publication of such a work at all, and especially its publication by the lady, is, I believe and hope, a thing not only unprecedented, but one which is not at all likely to be often repeated.

DINING WITH THE BEDOUINS.

Before we began to eat (says an Eastern traveller) there was the hand-wash enjoined by the Koran. The water was poured on our hands out of a jug outside the tent, about half a pint was allotted to each. The process was brief. The Arabs swing their hands, flapping them of their garments, and it was done—and they were no cleaner than before. This was clearly not the hygienic operation which Mahomet intended it to be; but as may be inferred from this description, people here as elsewhere are prone to obey the letter of the law rather than its spirit. I observed subsequently that when they desired to cleanse themselves more thoroughly they rubbed their hands with sand, and on rare occasions with soap. Semi-purified, we returned to our tent, and the repast was served without a woman in sight. It consisted of a huge wooden bowl, about three feet in diameter, lined with thin batter-cakes, and over-hanging the sides; the bowl being filled with rice, saturated with grease, probably made of goats' or camels' milk; in the centre of the rice was piled up a quantity of boiled mutton. The chief setting the example, we fell to on the mess, while the retainers, and dragoman, off the carpets, eyed us with envy and watered mouths. For a man accustomed to the knife and fork, the eating presented difficulties, which, however, were partially overcome by closely observing the men who have never known any other aid in this way than what nature has given them. Yet they have an etiquette which governs them as tyrannically as our own. He who eats with his left is ill-bred, and he who employs both is a glutton. We imitated our hosts as well as we could; thrust the right hand into the rice, made a ball of it the size of a hen's egg, squeezed the superfluous water and grease of it, twitched it into the mouth by a dexterous movement of the thumb, after the Bedouin manner, pronouncing occasionally the indispensable "taib," in compliment to the Amphytriton. Another feature of the Arab etiquette was to confine one's self to the same place in taking from the bowl, each one thrking his own hole and remaining therein. In the beginning of the repast there was not much trouble in observing the rule; but when the general level of rice and mutton lowered it required care to remain on the pre-emptied domain, and not invade that of the neighbour. The rule was hardly observed by my neighbour on the left, who was a most voracious eater, with an indifferently clean hand; he at length ate away the barrier, entered my territory, and pushed me to the right, where I fed on a narrow edge until my appetite was satisfied; when this gave way, and the two holes merged into one, I stopped.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

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cf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

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RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

cf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

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NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

cf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

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JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. cf 295

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Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

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Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

cf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 24th November, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.60 a 2.80
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.20 a 2.30
40 "	"	3.30 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	93.00 a 101.00
28 a 32	"	107.00 a 115.00
36 a 42	"	119.00 a 124.00
Bombay	"	76.00 a 78.00
Cloths	per piece	$1.80 a 1.85
Over Spotted Shirtings	"	3.25 a 3.50
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damaes Do.	"	5.50 a 5.60
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
14 lbs.	"	2.60 a 2.75
15 lbs.	"	2.85 a 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.65
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 9½ lbs.	"	1.85 a 2.00
" 10 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
Grey T-Cloths, 34 yds & 32 in. 8 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.45
" 34 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.45 a 2.10
" 34 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XQ	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 34 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 34 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.05 a 2.10
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.55 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.40
Madras, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 8 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.19 a 0.20
" Gentian 22 "	"	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	"	0.81 a 0.82
" Gentian	"	0.82 a 0.92
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
64 a 66 "	"	2.30 a 2.45
68 a 80 "	"	2.50 a 3.15
90 a 100 "	"	3.40 a 3.15
7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.45
AA	"	1.70 a 1.75
EF	"	5.90 a 5.95
MH	"	4.05 a 4.90
KL	"	5.90 a 5.95
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.70 a 2.55
Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 13 lbs.	"	8.95 a 9.40
Camlets, 88	per piece	15.00 a 16.50
" 88	"	17.50 a 19.00
" BBB	"	18.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	18.00 a 18.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.15 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.05 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.50
" Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.70
" K Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.20
" Assorted	"	8.85 a 8.90
Lastings, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, Db	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.20
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Bar	"	3.90 a 3.95
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.90 a 8.10
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, Lb	"	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	"	72.50 a —
" American	"	71.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	33.00 a 38.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.31
Tin, Malacca	per picul	21.50 a 22.50
" Plates	per box	0.16 a 3.00

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	19.50 a 21.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 2nd	"	1.50 a 1.65
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 0.10
" Camphor	"	14.00 a 15.00
Beche de Mar	"	52.00 a 60.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 46.00
" Hankow, White	"	59.00 a 59.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	175 a 250
Brimstone	"	3.20 a 3.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.40 a 16.50
Camphor, packed	"	20.00 a 30.50
" Barcos, slab	"	4,800 a 5,000
" Refined	"	8,800 a 9,200
Cassia, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	21.50 a 22.00
Cloves	"	82.00 a 85.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	—
" English steam	"	9.50 a 10.50
" Sydney	"	9.30 a —
Coffee	per picul	23.30 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 30.00
" Rod	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.60
Cotton, Shanghai	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Bombay	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Shantung	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Tungchow	"	13.00 a 15.50
" Calcutta	"	4.95 a 5.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	4.70 a 4.80
" Siam	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cow's Hide	"	23.50 a 24.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	13.00 a 14.50
" " without bones	"	37.50 a 38.50
" Chaughow	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dutch	"	4.50 a 5.40
Dates, Black	"	4.25 a 4.50
" Red	"	7.00 a 8.10
Dried Lily Flowers	"	250 a 300
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	200 a 220
" 7 a 8 "	"	1.25 a 1.30
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	8.10 a 8.30
" " of 200 lbs.	"	15.50 a 31.00
Fungus	"	0.50 a 0.65
Gingal	"	90.00 a 300.00
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	160.00 a 210.00
" 2nd "	"	Tls. 11.0.0 a 13.5.0
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
" Superior	"	16.00 a 12.00
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.40 a 11.00
" Siam	"	36.00 a 48.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	5.50 a 5.60
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.10 a 5.20
" 2nd "	"	47.00 a 50.00
Mushrooms	"	11.00 a 12.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	7.00 a 7.50
" " middle	"	6.10 a 6.20
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$2.10 a 2.25
Peas, White	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Green	"	1.80 a 1.81
" Black	"	1.30 a 1.35
" Yellow	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Green Beans	"	6.50 a 7.30
Pearl Barley	"	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Potato Flour	"	13.00 a 14.70
Pitchuck	"	2,000 a 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,000 a 3,400
" Mother	"	2.45 a 2.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.20 a 2.25
" " 3	"	1.82 a 1.85
" Siam, white	"	1.69 a 1.71
" " mill cleaned	"	2.25 a 2.40
" Manila	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.60 a 5.70
Seaweed, Green	"	2.60 a 2.70
" Cut	"	4.10 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	5.20 a 5.50
" Black	"	3.20 a 3.75
Sharkfin	"	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 38.00
" California	"	12.50 a 13.00
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Black	"	9.25 a 9.30
Betel Nut	"	2.50 a 2.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.30 a 3.65
" South Seas	"	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.30 a 5.45
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.10 a 8.25
" Foochow	"	6.90 a 8.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.20 a 9.20
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.75
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.60 a 1.65
" California	"	1.70 a 1.75
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 6.1.5.0 a 6.3.5.0
Wool	"	5.2.0.0 a 5.2.4.0
Yen	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Tea	"	3.30 a 3.30
Window Glass	per box	

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Amoy	Nov. 20	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Bombay	Nov. 6	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	780	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1269	Siemssen & Co	
C. Hock Kian	Nov. 24	F. Webb	Brit. str	956	Soon Cheong	Singapore
Esmeralda	Nov. 24	Thebaud	Brit. str	295	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Estepona	Nov. 19	Hubback	Brit. str	676	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dt. Co	Tug Flying
Fookien	—	Priest	Brit. str	123	Tuck Mee & Co	
Francois I.	Nov. 15	Lecacheur	Fren. str	1731	Turner & Co	
Lohang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. Banning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Namoa	Nov. 11	Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Norden	Nov. 22	N. Jensen	Dan. str	778	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Oceanic	Nov. 20	Parsell	Brit. str	2349	O. & O. S. Co	Yhama, &c.
Pearl	Nov. 20	H. L. Munk	Brit. str	705	Chinese	Amoy
Salvadora	Nov. 22	Hermsenes	Span. bk	615	Brandao & Co	Manila
J. Jebjesthoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yorkshire	Nov. 22	H. Longley	Brit. str	2073	Melchers & Co	Yokohama
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yoltung	June 9		Brit. str	238	Kwok Acheong	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*						
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Albyn's Isle	Nov. 17	Campbell	Brit. bk	361	Order	
Alphington	Nov. 15	Cunningham	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Alma	Nov. 19	Teasdal	Brit. bk	523	Turner & Co	London
Beemah	Oct. 10	Blackstone	Brit. sh	887	Russell & Co	New York
B. Noorfol	Sept. 27	Wongitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Carl Ludwig	Nov. 19	Petersen	Ger. bg	2[illegible]3	Melchers & Co	
Chalmette	Nov. 4	White	Amr. bk	849	Meyer & Co	London
Christian	Nov. 22	Stehr	Ger. sch	280	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
C. Ranger	Oct. 13	Hansford	Brit. sh	1153	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Columbia	Nov. 5	Solavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	Manila
Corinna	Oct. 25		Brit. bk	306	Wieler & Co	
Cuba	Nov. 22	Stabell	Brit. bk	320	Meyer & Co	
Edward May	Nov. 23	Johnson	Amr. bk	929	Russell & Co	
Ellen	Oct. 14	Kindred	Brit. bk	499	Remedios & Co	
Elmstone	Nov. 5	Thos. Bragg	Brit. bk	698	Meyer & Co	London
Emma	Nov. 24	R. S. Graz	Ger. bk	340	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. Adolphine	Nov. 21	Valot	Fren. bk	254	Carlowitz & Co	
Fano	Nov. 23	N. L. Norby	Dan. bk	275	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
F. Balaugh	Nov. 2	D. Rute	Ger. bk	240	Carlowitz & Co	London
Flodden	Nov. 2	Murdock	Brit. bk	337	Butterfield & Swire	Sydney
G. Shotton	Oct. 27	Millar	Brit. bk	549	Meyer & Co	London
Gloucester	Aug. 9	Vincent	Brit. bk	528	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Kate Waters	July 6	Giese	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Korsor	Nov. 15	Grove	Dan. bk	347	E. Schellhass & Co	Bangkok
Leiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Mad. Demorest	Nov. 24	Bissett	Brit. bk	432	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Marion	Nov. 25	Howes	Amr. sch	386	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Singapore
Marie Louise	Nov. 16	T. Guiboux	Fren. bk	425	Carlowitz & Co	
Mathilde	Nov. 19	G. Dau	Ger. bk	220	E. Schellhass & Co	London
Mindoro	Oct. 24	L. P. Bray	Amr. sh	1021	Order	Manila
Panama	Nov. 23	Burgdorff	Ger. bk	459	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Parana	Oct. 26	Laine	Fren. sch	260	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
R. McNeil	Nov. 4	Brown	Amr. bk	611	Meyer & Co	Singapore
Salamis	Oct. 15	Philip	Brit. sh	1078	Meyer & Co	London
Starlight	Nov. 13	Hoff	Siam. bg	289	Chinese	
Sumatra	Oct. 21	Clough	Amr. sh	1071	Russell & Co	
Tartar	Nov. 13	Kaemena	Ger. bg	256	Melchers & Co	
The Tweed	Nov. 13	Walker	Brit. sh	1745	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Vesta	Nov. 21	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	
Vidal	Nov. 22	Rondvan	Fren. bk	409	Melchers & Co	
V. de Rivadavia	Oct. 26	M. Camus	Span. bk	231	Brandao & Co	Manila
Ziba	Nov. 21	J. Croot	Brit. bk